

Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY : : : JANUARY 21.

The man behind the gun needs a cool
head as well as a sharp eye.

We quite agree with the Star that all
the burglaries and hold-ups so far au-
thenticated may have been done by one
man.

There is a reign of crime in Denver,
and a vigilance committee has been
formed. The same recourse is being
talked of, prematurely, in Honolulu.

It is doubtless the agreeable thought
of the much-harassed Second Congre-
gation that what the Anglican Bishop
has put asunder the American Bishop
will easily join.

As a result of the recent catastrophe
the New York Central railroad will
substitute electricity for steam in New
York tunnels. Then if cars crash into
each other there will be no resulting
fire to add to the terrors of the event.

It will be interesting to see whether
General Barnes of San Francisco gets
the Japanese mission if for nothing
more than to determine whether a man
who serves his party for thirty years
on the stump is entitled to any re-
ward.

The Spokesman, Mr. Timmons' new
eight-page weekly, is out. It is a dig-
nified paper, Democratic in politics and
interested in Mr. Damon as a possible
candidate for Governor. On these ac-
counts and because The Spokesman has
the field to itself, we see no reason why
it should not live and thrive.

That the \$40,000,000 offer of the Pan-
ama canal wreckage is part of the rail-
road game admits of little doubt. Ever
since 1895 the opposition has played up
the Panama scheme and managed, by
that course, to sidetrack the Nicaragua
project. Whether the thing can be
done this time remains to be discover-
ed.

The Empress Dowager, on her return
to Peking, bowed to the foreigners who
watched the advent of the court. This
was a revolutionary thing, but it
served to show that China's ruling clan
has learned the lesson of the past year
and that the day of modern reform in
the government of the old Mongol em-
pire is not distant.

The Advertiser gives the very latest
news from the bedside of Delegate
Wilcox. Our telegram was sent from
Washington in the early morning of
the 11th, that received by Mr. Wilcox
being dated the 10th. At last accounts
Mr. Wilcox's case was serious. The
next steamer should bring definite
news as to the turn of the crisis which,
on the 11th, was manifestly at hand.

It would be a good thing to have
both the Tantalus extension of the
Desky road and the Round Top high-
way projected by Mr. Alexander, espe-
cially if the road could follow the high-
way to the Mauna valley. There is
great need of getting white people to
live on the elevated land about the
city, and the projects we mention
would help materially to achieve that
end.

West Point might be profitably en-
larged on modern lines by giving it
space for more cadets and then empow-
ering each Congressman to appoint
two cadets annually instead of one. The
army has grown so large that more
professional soldiers are needed for
commands, the policy of appointing
civilians by political favor having
proved a detriment to the military sys-
tem.

It would be a pity to deprive Mrs.
McKinley of the \$5000 per annum pen-
sion which is customarily given to the
widow of a President dying in office.
She has the same right to it that Mrs.
Lincoln had, and that Mrs. Garfield
now possesses. To draw the line
against her would be invidious discrim-
ination, which nothing in public senti-
ment or in the state of the treasury
warrants.

A city outside the United States
sometimes makes itself envied for what
it gets at American hands, by a city
within the pale. Take Havana. The
United States government has not only
cleansed the place, but it is using the
customs and other revenues to sewer it
at a cost of \$10,000,000. Honolulu gets
nothing in particular, although its re-
venues enrich the national treasury be-
tween two and three millions annually.

Besides adding immensely to the cost
of running the courts, the two judges
of the First Circuit court have made
other big expenses by shirking their
work. Circumstances connected with
Judge Gear's long and unearned vaca-
tion, are likely to compel the retrial of
a big case. Hawaii is paying dearly
for its experience with a carpet bag
judiciary, which interests itself chiefly
in politics and months off.

The explicit telegrams to the effect
that Governor Otero was to be removed
revolve themselves into the news, con-
veyed by the current flow, that he is to
have the unanimous report of the Sen-
ate Committee on Territories in favor
of confirming him. People here who
supposed he would be removed off-
hand to please his enemies and that the
course would be followed elsewhere,
may study the Otero incident to ad-
vantage.

SUGAR

Something More about the Fight for
Free Sugar from Cuba—The Sugar
Problem in Europe and America.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—The
Chronicle, in an editorial against the
granting to Cuba the remission of duty
on the sugar imported to this country,
says that the United States has been
nothing by admitting Hawaiian sugar
free, as the cost to the consumer was
not lowered, and all the profits went to
the Hawaiian planters. The Chronicle
opposes favoring Cuba and points to
Hawaii as a dreadful example of benefits
conferred without return. It predicts
that if Cuba gets the sugar bounty, it
will inevitably lead to Cuba being an-
nexed by Uncle Sam.

The Chronicle's editorial is as follows:
"The Honolulu Herald, which occasionally
takes the liberty of asserting that the
Massachusetts Senators do not under-
stand the rudiments of political econ-
omy, is warmly advocating the granting
to Cuba of certain commercial advan-
tages on the distinctly sentimental
ground that the United States, having
helped the Cubans to shake off the
Spanish yoke, is under obligation to help
the people of the 'never faithful' island to
a better bargain in dealing with us than
we are willing to make with any other
nation. Apart from the fact that it is
preposterous to assume that an act of
friendship, like that performed by the
United States when it interfered in the
affairs of Cuba, gives the beneficiaries
a perpetual claim on our benevolence,
we wish to point out to our esteemed
Boston contemporary, which prides it-
self on its economic knowledge, that it
is advocating a distinctly uneconomic
plan when it urges that Cuba should be
given the preferential benefit which a
reciprocity treaty would convey. It
would be cheaper to make an outright
present to the Cubans of an amount
equal to that which would have to be
sacrificed by remitting duties on sugar
and tobacco if such a convention were
entered into between the United States
and Cuba.

EFFECT OF RECIPROCITY.
"If the Herald has any doubts on this
point we respectfully direct its attention
to the experience of the United States
which followed the consummation of a
reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian
Islands. Our Boston contemporary seems
to think that if Cuban sugar is admit-
ted free of duty the American consumer
will benefit, but if what happened as a
result of Hawaiian reciprocity may be
accepted as an indication of what must
occur if Cuba gets preferential treat-
ment, we may safely assume that the
price of sugar in the American markets
will remain the world's price, plus the
duty. Every pound of sugar imported
into this country from Hawaii cost the
consumer just as much as the sugar im-
ported from other countries which paid
a duty. The amount remitted went into
the pockets of the sugar refiners and the
Hawaiian planters; the American people
got no benefit from the remission.

"The Herald points out that imports
of raw sugar from all sources into the
United States during the calendar year
amounted to about 5,232,928 pounds, of
which quantity about 1,379,251 pounds
came from Cuba. The duty on the Cuban
imports therefore amounted to \$12,000,000.
Had there been a reciprocity
treaty in force with Cuba giving that
country free entrance to our markets,
this amount would have been an abso-
lute gift to the Cuban planters, and the
American consumer would have been ob-
liged to pay exactly the same amount for
his sugar, for the price of the remitted
2,853,677 pounds, and which paid
duty, would have determined the selling
price of the whole mass.

PLAYING TO THE TRUST.
"The Herald seeks to complicate the
question by talking about remitting the
duty on all raw sugar, but it knows that
there is no such project mooted. The
trust it is assisting in carrying out an
iniquitous scheme is utterly hostile to
removing the duty on all other than
Cuban sugar. It is even responsible for
the anomaly involved in the imposition
of a tariff on domestic sugar, for its
embellishes implied the movement to
place Philippine sugar under the ban.
These being the facts, the Herald, and
all the other free trade and protection-
ist papers which unite in urging a re-
ciprocity treaty, are fairly chargeable
with playing into the hands of the sugar
trust, and by so doing they are certain
to bring about a condition of affairs sim-
ilar to that which existed before Hawaii
was annexed to the United States; and
the result will be the same as in the
case of those islands, for we shall not
commit the incredible folly of making
an annual present to the Cubans of
twenty millions or more for any great
length of time without wanting to take
over the never faithful island."

THE OPPOSITE VIEW.
The New York Journal of Commerce,
a great commercial daily, takes the op-
posite view. The Journal says that there
is a moral obligation on the part of
the United States to admit Cuban sugar
free or at a low tariff. The Journal
says:

"Conditions in Cuba call for early and
serious consideration by Congress. Much
of the sugar crop is already lying idle on
the hands of producers because they are
shut out from the American market by
a high tariff, and are shut out from
European markets by the system of gov-
ernment bounties to native sugar. Pres-
ident Roosevelt has clearly pointed out
the duty of the American people in this
matter, and Secretary Root has, if pos-
sible, made both the economic and the
political issue even more distinct. The
United States saw fit to intervene in the
relations between Spain and Cuba in
1898. With the motives of that interven-
tion and some of its broader results it
is not necessary at this time to enter
upon any discussion. Those results were
immensely beneficial to Cuba in a polit-
ical sense in liberating her from Spanish
control. But Cuba, by becoming inde-
pendent of Spain, thereby lost her title
to discriminations in favor of her prod-
ucts in Spanish markets.

WAR MEANT FREE TRADE.

"It was probably anticipated by nine-
tenths of the American people, and espe-
cially by those who were the warmest
advocates of intervention against Spain,
that the liberation of Cuba meant the
throwing down of the barriers to recip-
rocal trade relations between the island
and this country. The revolt against
Spanish sovereignty which began in 1895
was in itself largely an economic revolt,
in whose origin the United States were
not without responsibility. The recip-
rocity which had been extended to Cu-
ba up to 1894 was withdrawn by the tariff
act of that year. The result was to
handicap the sugar growers of Cuba in
their competition with the bounty paid
sugar of Europe and to cause an indus-
trial situation in the island which natu-
rally bred discontent and resistance to
the authority. Now that Cuba has been cut
off from the Spanish market which was
formerly hers, she looks with reason
upon this country to complete the work of po-

CALL FOR QUICK ACTION.

"Belief for Cuba should be complete
and speedy. Party leaders in Congress
cannot afford to hide behind shallow
pretexts in refusing such relief. It is
not necessary to wait for the creation
of a Cuban government before taking
action if liberal action at any time is
proposed. The United States are prac-
tically masters of the future of Cuba.
It is in their power to proscribe what
concessions shall be made upon Cuban
products entering this country, and what
concessions shall be granted by the new
government of Cuba upon American
products entering that island. These
limitations can be just as easily defined
on the first day after the reassembling
of Congress as they can be defined after
the inauguration of a Cuban govern-
ment. Legislation providing that Amer-
ican duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco
should be reduced fifty per cent from
and after the date when the Cuban gov-
ernment should reduce duties on Amer-
ican goods entering the island by a given
per cent, would not vest any impos-
er discretion in the President and would
enable the Cuban government to pass a
joint resolution accepting our mandate
on the very first day after its inaugura-
tion. Some such program as this should
be adopted without delay unless the still
more liberal one is adopted of reducing
the duties at once on Cuban sugar and
tobacco, and providing for their restora-
tion only in case the Cuban government
fails to act promptly in making the de-
sired concessions to us.

MAKES SPECIFIC PLEA.

"President Roosevelt has indicated his
opinion that this matter of reciprocity
with Cuba rises above party and fiscal
questions to the dignity of a moral issue.
There can be no manner of doubt that
it will be sustained in this attitude by
public opinion when the issue is crystal-
lized. The temper of criticism upon the
last Congress which broke out over the
lay of duties on goods from Porto Rico
will prove but a summer zephyr to the
whirlwind of popular indignation which
will make itself heard if justice is refus-
ed to the dignity of Porto Rico. Every
man of sense and honor who looks upon
the program which provoked criticism
involved concessions which far
exceed those now proposed in the case
of Cuba. The refusal to make any such
concessions would have created a polit-
ical issue of the first magnitude which
would have enabled the opposition lead-
ers to play with striking effect upon the
sensibilities of the American people.
Such an outbreak of public feeling would
have swept away the petty barriers erected
by special interests like autumn leaves
before a hurricane. The party in power
cannot afford, by refusing reasonable
concessions to Cuba in pursuance of the
spirit of our intervention against Spain,
to place in the hands of the opposition
the most powerful political weapon with
which they have been armed since their
expulsion from power."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The New
York Commercial says:

What appears to be a rehabilitation of
the old project to drain the Florida Ever-
glades and convert their remarkably
fertile lands into sugar plantations has
recent organization in Jacksonville of a
drainage and sugar company with ample
capital and having prominent among its
officers the two executive officials for
many years past in charge of the im-
mense Everglades interests in Florida.

The practicability of the undertaking
has already been demonstrated. Govern-
ment and private surveys prove the fea-
sibility of draining these overgrown lands
as an engineering work, and experi-
mentation has shown that this decayed vege-
tation of centuries thus reclaimed as
arable land is peculiarly adapted to the
cultivation of sugar cane—said on high
authority to be the best in the world for
that purpose. In addition, the peculiar
climate of the lower East Coast in Flor-
ida would be a decided advantage there
marked advantages over all other sug-
ar lands in the continental territory of
the United States. Indeed, the operations of
the late Hamilton Disston and his asso-
ciates in the St. Cloud region of drained
lands bordering the two Lakes Tohope-
liska near Kissimmee demonstrated
plainly enough the superiority of the
land and the climate for sugar growing.
That enterprise needed only ample cap-
ital, enlightened management and effi-
cient commercial connections; the new
project appears to have all these in
abundance.

We have the word of the American
Sugar Refining Company's president for
it that, with a proper policy of govern-
ment protection, the continental United
States could easily produce every pound
of sugar that its people consume—with-
out dependence on the Philippines,
Porto Rico, Hawaii or Cuba. It is re-
asonable to presume that the vice pres-
ident of the Standard Oil Company feels
sure of the continuance of such a policy
or he would not—as believed in Jack-
sonville—back with his millions a great
sugar enterprise in the Peninsular State.
FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

Hawaiian Supreme Court Sustained.

The United States Supreme Court has
refused to take jurisdiction of the Wild-
er Steamship Company's case which was
appealed from the Hawaiian Supreme
Court to the Ninth Circuit Court of Ap-
peals, which also refused to hear the
case. The Supreme Court held that the
annexation act did not provide for ap-
pellate jurisdiction on the part of Federal
Courts of Admiralty cases pending in
the Hawaiian courts. The case involved
a judgment of \$45,000 against the Wilder
Company, for the sinking of the steam-
er Wm. Carson by the Claudine two
years ago.

Canal Bill Passes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Hep-
burn Nicaragua canal bill passed the
House late this afternoon by practi-
cally a unanimous vote. Only two mem-
bers out of 310 voted against it. Messrs.
Fletcher (R.) of Minnesota and Lassi-
ter (D.) of Virginia were the only two
casting negative votes.

Speckelsville postoffice has ceased to
exist, having been moved to the new

LOCAL REVITIES.

Fish Inspector Bernat has discovered
another new fish.

Judge Gear is expected to return on
the Ventura next Wednesday.

Some fine cane from Kama plantation
is on exhibition at McInerney's shoe
store.

F. J. Totta, publisher of the Inde-
pendent, returned from Hilo on the Ki-
nau Saturday.

The freighter Arab en route from San
Francisco to the Orient may put into
this port for coal.

The five masted schooner Inna, Captain
Rasmussen, 8 days from Newcastle, ar-
rived yesterday morning.

Every store room in the new Young
building has already been rented, and
there is a demand for more.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hawkeberg came
in from Hilo on yesterday's W. G. Hall,
and are at the Hawaiian Hotel.

C. B. Ripley, the architect, expects to
go to Manila. He has the contract to
design and build a church there.

Today is the anniversary of the big
plague fire which destroyed Chinatown,
but there will be no observance of the
event.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston and Mr.
and Mrs. A. W. Pearson were on the list
of the outgoing passengers for the other
islands during the week.

Mrs. J. Paul Keppeler, of Pearl City,
is suffering from a dislocated arm,
which resulted from a fall at the Ho-
lolu station Wednesday.

The Sun Ching Kwok Bo, the organ
of the Chinese reformers, charges that
the protest of the charter of the Chi-
nese Society is actuated by jealousy.

H. M. von Holt returned on the Pe-
king Saturday, and had an immediate
conference relative to the Merchant
street nuisance with a Board of Health
inspector.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart
has returned from Hilo, where he was
appearing before Judge Little as the
representative of the government in the
criminal cases.

The new system of registration by
carriers will be inaugurated in Honolu-
lu next Monday. Letters will be re-
ceived for registration by the carrier
at the residences.

Porto Ricans are said to be causing
trouble at Honokaa plantation, and
were brought into subjection by the
Japanese laborers upon the occasion of
a recent outbreak.

The Hilo papers, up to the 17th, gave
no information of the arrival there of
the training ship Mohican. She was to
have sailed for Honolulu on that date,
and is already a week overdue.

Marston Campbell has returned from
Hawaii, where he superintended the
erection of bridges and the removal of
the gunpowder house. He will make
his report to the Executive Council to-
day.

Director Jared Smith, of the Experi-
ment Station, will undertake to im-
prove the Hawaiian mango. He has
received a letter from Prof. E. G. Gale,
of Florida, giving a new plan for grafting
the tree.

Robert Graham, manager of the Ar-
mour car line, has returned from a
pleasure trip to Honolulu, accompanied
by his daughter, Miss Grace Graham.
They have apartments at the Palace-
Chronicle.

Thomas Tieman, who has had charge
of the steam plow at the Ewa planta-
tion for the past seven years, was a
passenger Saturday on the Aorangi for
Australia. Mr. Tieman has an eight-
week's sick leave.

The Royal Mail steamer Aorangi ar-
rived at 5 a. m. on Saturday from Vic-
toria. She brought 120 tons of general
freight for Honolulu, and a few pas-
sengers. The Aorangi sailed for the
Colonies at 3:30 p. m. on Saturday.

In the District Court on Saturday,
George Rosa, charged with murder in
the first degree, was committed for trial.
He is alleged to have caused the death
of his brother Joseph Rosa, Defendant,
through his attorney, A. G. M. Robert-
son, waived examination.

That rain reported in Hawaii of forty
inches in twenty-four hours was a
dread-makery sure enough. Just think
of it! As much rained in the space of
one day as falls in Utah in three years.
It's a mercy the Kanakas are all good
swimmers.—Sail Lake Tribune.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion and the Young Women's Christian
Association spent a pleasant afternoon
and evening at the home of Mrs. Ho-
bron, in Walkiki, on Saturday. Bath-
ing, music and luncheon furnished en-
tertainment for the merry crowd.

Commissioner Taylor has received a
letter from Governor Hays, dated Jan-
uary 16th, in which the Governor re-
sponds to a letter from Mr. Taylor, and
and Expert Griffith have been through
the Hamakua burned district, and
three days were spent at Eben Low's
place. Saturday they were to leave for
the Kona district, and on Wednesday
will go to Kau by steamer.

The many friends of Ransford D.
Bucknam, the popular first officer of
the City of Peking, will be pleased to
learn that he has been appointed to a
responsible superintendency in the
Cramps' shipbuilding yards, Philadel-
phia. He is now on a leave of absence
from the Peking, pending his decision
as to whether or not he will accept the
same.

From private letters received in this
city by former citizens of Wyoming, it
is reported that J. A. Breckons, the
new United States Attorney, will not
come to Honolulu for several months
yet. It will take him some time to
clear up his Wyoming affairs, and the
telegraphic reports that he intends to
start immediately for Hawaii are not
credited.

Lorin Andrews has returned from his
trip to the Atlantic seaboard. While
there he called on President Roosevelt,
accompanied by Lieutenant Governor
Woodruff of New York, and had a long
private interview. He found the Presi-
dent perfectly acquainted with the polit-
ical situation here. At the request of
the executive, he also called on Attor-
ney General Knox and was cordially re-
ceived.

A haole was brought to the police
station late last night by Officer Akau
and charged with riding a bicycle with-
out a light. When brought to the sta-
tion the man had in his hand a stub-
born electric lamp used by detectives.
He said the light was burning when he
was arrested, but was probably not
pointing toward the officer at that in-
stant. He will report to the deputy
sheriff this morning to explain the mat-
ter.

Judge Estee on Saturday stated that
he would leave for Hilo on the 28th of
the present month and expected to re-
turn immediately as there was no busi-
ness to be transacted there, though
under the statute he was required to
hold court in that city. He said he
would open court on the evening of the
29th in Hilo and then again on the
30th, and return to Honolulu, arriving
here on the 31st.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many suffer-
ers from catarrh, especially in the
morning. Great difficulty is ex-
perienced in clearing the head and
throat.

No wonder catarrh causes head-
ache, impairs the taste, smell and
hearing, pollutes the breath, de-
ranges the stomach and affects the
appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must
be constitutional—alterative and
tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took
medicines of different kinds, giving each
a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until
I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then
concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and
after taking five bottles I was cured and
have not had any return of the disease
since." EDWARD FOMES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and
strengthens the mucous membrane
and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law
and Notary Public, P. O. box 786, Ho-
lolu, H. L. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—Genera-
l Importers Agents, Queen St., Hono-
lulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers
and Commission Merchants, Honolu-
lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers
& J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-
ers and dealers in lumber and build-
ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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chinery of every description made to
order.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 8,590,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 35,900,000

Total reichsmarks 44,490,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies, for the Ha-
waiian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar
and Rice Crops and Vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire or
the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE

INSURANCE

AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Down Again

In prices is the market for
four and feed, and we follow
it closely.

Send us your orders and they
will be filled at the lowest
market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents
upon a hundred pounds of
feed should not concern you
as much as the quality,
a poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best
When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

A London syndicate has been formed
to consolidate the whole tobacco busi-
ness of Cuba.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.

F. A